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Filing date: **04/27/2021**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91237315
Party	Plaintiff American Marriage Ministries
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Signature	/Nancy V. Stephens/
Date	04/27/2021
Attachments	Exhibit U.pdf(123169 bytes ) Exhibit V.pdf(477129 bytes ) Exhibit W.pdf(5758967 bytes )

EXHIBIT U

5                      Opposer,                      )

7      UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH                                )  
        MONASTERY STOREHOUSE, INC.                     )

COMBINED PERSONAL AND 30(B)(6) DEPOSITION  
UPON ORAL EXAMINATION  
OF  
DALLAS GOSCHIE

Seattle, Washington

January 18, 2019

Job no. 154149

A P P E A R A N C E S

FOR THE OPPOSER:

KELLY MENNEMEIER ESQ.  
BENJAMIN HODGES ESQ.  
NANCY STEPHENS ESQ.  
Foster Pepper  
1111 Third Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101

FOR THE APPLICANT:

MICHAEL MATESKY ESQ.  
Matesky Law  
1001 4th Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98154

\* \* \* \* \*

## DEPOSITION OF DALLAS GOSCHIE

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1 DALLAS GOSCHIE

2 in the United States and, by and large, each of them has  
3 slightly different rules about who can perform a  
4 wedding, so some areas might require different things  
5 than others.

6 Q. So depending on geography, you may or may not  
7 need to be ordained in order to marry people; is that  
8 right?

9 A. As far as I'm aware, but I'm not a lawyer.

10 Q. What steps are necessary in order to get  
11 ordained?

12 MR. MATESKY: Objection. Same. To the  
13 extent it calls for a legal conclusion.

14 But go ahead.

15 THE WITNESS: You're asking steps, from my  
16 perspective? From the Storehouse perspective?

17 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

18 Q. Yes. What steps does Storehouse require in  
19 order to get ordained?

20 A. Somebody has to, I believe -- after they're  
21 called or whatever, they navigate their way to our site,  
22 and they fill in their information on an online form and  
23 agree to a certain statement, I believe.

24 Q. Are there any other, is there any other process  
25 necessary for them to get ordained or is filling out

DALLAS GOSCHIE  
C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON  
COUNTY OF KING

I, Kathleen Hamilton, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the deposition of DALLAS GOSCHIE, having been duly sworn, on JANUARY 18, 2019, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill and ability.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 31st day of JANUARY, 2019.



---

KATHLEEN HAMILTON, RPR, CRR, CCR #1917

## ERRATA SHEET

Case Name:

Deposition Date:

Deponent:

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## EXHIBIT V

GEORGE FREEMAN  
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

AMERICAN MARRIAGE )  
MINISTRIES, )  
Opposer, )  
vs. ) Opposition No. 91237315  
UNIVERSAL LIFE CHURCH )  
MONASTERY STOREHOUSE, )  
INC., )  
Applicant. )

---

30 (b) (6) AND INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION  
OF  
GEORGE FREEMAN

---

Taken at 1111 Third Avenue, Suite 3000  
Seattle, Washington

JOB NUMBER: 154148  
DATE TAKEN: JANUARY 16, 2019  
REPORTED BY: LAURA L. OHMAN, RPR, CCR 3186

1                               GEORGE FREEMAN

2                               A P P E A R A N C E S

3       FOR THE OPPOSER:

4                               KELLY MENNEMEIER, ESQ.

5                               BENJAMIN HODGES, ESQ.

6                               NANCY STEPHENS ESQ.

7                               Foster Pepper

8                               1111 Third Avenue

9                               Seattle, WA 98101

10  
11       FOR THE APPLICANT:

12                               MICHAEL MATESKY, ESQ.

13                               Matesky Law

14                               1001 Fourth Avenue

15                               Seattle, WA 98154

GEORGE FREEMAN

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE FREEMAN

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1                                   GEORGE FREEMAN

2                   When did you move back to Seattle -- or when did  
3 you move to Seattle in the first place?

4           A.     Sometime in the '70s.

5           Q.     In the '70s?

6                   What did you do when you got to Seattle?

7           A.     I built a monastery.

8           Q.     You built monastery.

9                   Mr. Freeman, are you an ordained minister?

10          A.     Yes.

11          Q.     When did you get ordained?

12          A.     Sometimes in the '70s.

13          Q.     Where did you get ordained from?

14          A.     Universal Life Church.

15          Q.     What did you have to do in order to become  
16 ordained?

17          A.     Paperwork back in those days. We didn't have  
18 the internet.

19          Q.     What kind of paperwork was involved in getting  
20 ordained?

21          A.     Forms.

22          Q.     What did those forms ask?

23          A.     What did they ask?

24          Q.     Uh-huh.

25          A.     Asked if I wanted to be ordained, and I answered

1                                   GEORGE FREEMAN

2           Q.    Is that related to ULC Monastery?

3           A.    It was.  At the beginning, it wasn't, and then  
4 it was --

5           Q.    How is it related?

6           A.    -- in the '70s.

7                   I got ordained and it became a charter.

8           Q.    And, at that point, The Monastery became  
9 Universal Life Church Monastery or --

10          A.    Yes.

11          Q.    Okay.  Does The Monastery still exist?

12          A.    Does the what?

13          Q.    Does The Monastery still exist?

14          A.    Yes.

15          Q.    Okay.

16                   MR. MATESKY:  I'm going to object to the  
17 form of that question.

18 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

19          Q.    How is Universal Life Church Monastery organized  
20 as a business?

21          A.    How is it organized as a business?

22          Q.    Is it a corporation?  Is it a nonprofit?

23          A.    It's a nonprofit.

24          Q.    It's a nonprofit?

25                   Has it ever been incorporated as a business?

1                                   GEORGE FREEMAN

2       BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

3           Q.     Let me restate the question.

4                   Are there states that you are aware of in which  
5       a person needs to be ordained in order to marry two  
6       other people?

7           A.     I believe there are.

8           Q.     Are there states, to your knowledge, that  
9       require somebody to be ordained in order to baptize  
10      somebody?

11                   MR. MATESKY:   Same objection as before.

12                   Go on.

13                   THE WITNESS:   I don't think there are.   I  
14      can't call to memory that there's a state where you  
15      can't baptize somebody.

16       BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

17           Q.     To your knowledge, are there states that require  
18      you to be ordained in order to give somebody a funeral?

19                   MR. MATESKY:   Again, I'll just note a  
20      continuing objection to the extent it calls for legal  
21      conclusions.

22                   THE WITNESS:   I'm not too sure.

23       BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

24           Q.     Does ordination have to take place through a  
25      religious organization?

1 GEORGE FREEMAN

2 Marriage Ministries provides?

3 A. The verbiage is different, certificates are  
4 different, and I think the formats are all different.

5 Q. What do you mean by "the formats"?

6 A. Depends upon where it's located on the page,  
7 what they're offering, their representations. There's a  
8 whole lot of things there to consider.

9 Q. Are you talking about the certificates for  
10 ordination that are being issued?

11 A. Well, the services that they offer.

12 I think that was what your question was;  
13 correct?

14 Q. Yes.

15 A. Right. Their services don't look the same as  
16 ours do, I think. I don't spend much time looking at  
17 what they're offering. I just remember how they got to  
18 where they're at.

19 Q. You can get ordained through -- well, let me  
20 back up.

21 What does the phrase "get ordained" mean to you?

22 A. That's self-explanatory.

23 Q. Could you please explain?

24 A. Get ordained. Get ordained.

25 Q. What does the word --

1 GEORGE FREEMAN

2 MR. MATESKY: Objection to form -- excuse  
3 me --

4 THE WITNESS: It may --

5 MR. MATESKY: -- I didn't pronounce that  
6 very well. Objection.

7 THE WITNESS: It may to some people. I  
8 don't know how you interpret it or anyone else here at  
9 the table or I interpret it, but that's how I see it.  
10 But it could be different. I'm not the sole authority  
11 here.

12 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

13 Q. I'm interested in your understanding of the  
14 phrase "get ordained."

15 A. I think I've explained that.

16 Q. Okay. Do you think the phrase "get ordained"  
17 describes the process of somebody becoming a person who  
18 is qualified to perform marriage ceremonies?

19 MR. MATESKY: Objection; asked and answered.  
20 Go ahead.

21 THE WITNESS: The evidence is that it's used  
22 by a number of people on various websites, and I think  
23 it's a fact that some people do.

24 BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

25 Q. That some people understand the phrase "get

1                                   GEORGE FREEMAN

2       ordained" to mean becoming somebody qualified to perform  
3       marriage services?

4           A.     If you're looking to become a minister, yes. I  
5       would say those people that are looking to get ordained  
6       to become a minister. You can get ordained to do other  
7       things, I think, you know. To fight the battle, you  
8       know? Get ordained to join the forces. There's a  
9       thousand meanings I think you can construct those two  
10      words and carry it onto another achievement.

11          Q.     If you were looking to become qualified to  
12      perform marriage ceremonies, how would you think you  
13      would structure a Google inquiry about how to do that?

14                   MR. MATESKY: Objection; form, calls for  
15      speculation.

16                   THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the last  
17      half? If you were looking...?

18      BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

19          Q.     If you were a person who was looking to become  
20      qualified to perform a marriage ceremony and you were  
21      looking to do that online, how would you structure a  
22      Google inquiry?

23          A.     I would read.

24          Q.     If you were to perform a Google search, what  
25      would you type into Google to find out how to become

1                                   GEORGE FREEMAN

2       using the phrase with respect to different ordination  
3       services?

4                   MR. MATESKY:   Objection to the extents it  
5       calls for speculation as to the entity's knowledge.

6                   THE WITNESS:   I can't talk about other  
7       people.

8       BY MS. MENNEMEIER:

9           Q.     Did you understand -- did you know at the time  
10       that this application was filed that other entities were  
11       using the phrase "get ordained" with respect to their  
12       ordination services?

13       A.     I don't think anybody had a website named "Get  
14       Ordained."

15       Q.     Did you know whether any other organization used  
16       the phrase on their website to talk about their  
17       ordination services?

18       A.     They may have, yeah.

19       Q.     Going back to this declaration, the second box  
20       that's checked, it says, "To the best of the signatory's  
21       knowledge and belief, no other persons, except if  
22       applicable, concurrent users, have the right to use the  
23       mark and commerce."

24                   What was the basis for saying that no other  
25       persons had the right to use the phrase "get ordained"

1                               GEORGE FREEMAN

2                               C E R T I F I C A T E

3  
4       STATE OF WASHINGTON

5       COUNTY OF KING

6  
7               I, Laura L. Ohman, a Certified Shorthand Reporter  
8       in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify  
9       that the foregoing transcript of the deposition of  
10       GEORGE FREEMAN, having been duly sworn, on  
11       January 16, 2019, is true and accurate to the best of my  
12       knowledge, skill and ability.

13               IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand  
14       and seal this 29th day of January, 2019.

15  
16                               

17                               \_\_\_\_\_  
18                               LAURA L. OHMAN, RPR, CCR 3186

19  
20       My commission expires:

21       MARCH 2019

ERRATA SHEET

Case Name:

Deposition Date:

Deponent:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Deponent

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME

THIS \_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2019.

\_\_\_\_\_

(Notary Public) MY COMMISSION EXPIRES:\_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT W

Quality By Definition

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# The **American**

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# **n Heritage Dictionary**

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1

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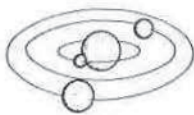
ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America





orange

orangutan  
Bornean orangutans

orbit



orchid

recorded interviews with persons having firsthand knowledge. 2. A written account based on oral history.

**orange** (ôr'înj, ôr'-) *n.* 1. *a.* Any of several evergreen trees of the genus *Citrus*, cultivated in tropical and subtropical regions, and having fragrant white flowers and round fruit with a yellowish-red rind and a sectioned, pulpy interior, esp. *C. sinensis*, the sweet orange, and *C. aurantium*, the Seville or sour orange. *b.* The fruit of these trees, having a sweetish, acid juice. 2. Any of several plants or trees resembling the orange in some respect, such as the Osage orange and the mock orange. 3. Any of a group of colors between red and yellow in hue, of medium lightness and moderate saturation. [ME < OFr. < Ar. *nāranj* < Pers. *nārang* < Skt. *nāranga*.] —**orange** *adj.*

**orange-ade** (ôr'înj-ăd, ôr'-) *n.* A beverage of orange juice, sugar, and water.

**orange hawkweed** *n.* A plant, *Hieracium aurantiacum*, native to Europe, having hairy leaves and clusters of orange-red flowers.

**Orange-man** (ôr'înj-mən, ôr'-) *n.* 1. A member of a Protestant secret society founded in Northern Ireland in 1795. 2. A Protestant Irishman. [After William, Prince of Orange, later King William III of England (1650-1702).]

**orange milkweed** *n.* Butterfly weed.

**orange pekoe** *n.* 1. A grade of black tea consisting of the end buds and their surrounding leaves. 2. A grade of black tea consisting of small leaves obtained by screening. 3. A grade of black tea consisting of the first two full leaves of the shoot.

**orange-ry** (ôr'înj-rē, ôr'-) *n., pl. -ries.* A place where orange trees are cultivated, usually an enclosure or greenhouse. [Fr. *orangerie* < *orange*, < OFr. —see **ORANGE**.]

**orange stick** *n.* A stick of orangewood, used in manicuring.

**orange-wood** (ôr'înj-wood, ôr'-) *n.* The fine-grained wood of the orange tree, used in fine woodwork.

**orang-utan** (ôr-rāŋ'ă-tān, ô-rāŋ'-) also **o-rang-ou-tan** (-tāŋ') *n.* An arboreal anthropoid ape, *Pongo pygmaeus*, of Borneo and Sumatra, having a shaggy reddish-brown coat, very long arms, and no tail. [Malay *orang hutan*: *orang*, man + *hutan*, forest.]

**orate** (ô-rāt', ô-rāt', ôr'āt', ôr'-) *intr.v.* **o-rated, o-rating, orates.** To speak in a pompous, oratorical manner. [Back-formation < *oration*.]

**oration** (ô-rā'shən, ô-rā'-) *n.* 1. A formal address or speech, esp. one given on a special occasion such as a civic holiday, academic celebration, or funeral. 2. A high-flown speech. [Lat. *oratio, oration-* < *orare*, to speak.]

**orator** (ôr'ă-tôr, ôr'-) *n.* 1. A person who delivers an oration. 2. A person skilled in the art of public speaking. [ME *orator* < Lat. *orator* < *orare*, to speak.] —**orator** *adj.*

**oratorical** (ôr'ă-tôr'ē-kəl, -tôr'-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an orator or to oratory. —**oratorical-ly** *adv.*

**oratorio** (ôr'ă-tôr'ē-ô, -tôr', ôr'-) *n., pl. -os.* A musical composition for voices and orchestra, telling a sacred story without costumes, scenery, or dramatic action. [Ital. < *Oratorio*, the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Rome, where famous musical services were held in the 16th century < LLat. *oratorium*, oratory, chapel.]

**oratory** (ôr'ă-tôr'ē, -tôr'ē, ôr'-) *n.* 1. The art of public speaking; rhetoric. 2. Rhetorical style or skill. 3. Public speaking, esp. when conventional or bombastic. [Lat. (*ars*) *oratoria*, (art) of speaking < *oratorius*, oratorical < *orator*, speaker < *orare*, to speak.]

**oratory** (ôr'ă-tôr'ē, -tôr'ē, ôr'-) *n., pl. -ries.* A place for prayer, such as a small private chapel. [ME *oratorie* < OFr. *oratori* < Lat. (*templum*) *oratorium*, (place) of prayer < *oratorius*, of prayer. —see **ORATORY**.]

**orb** (ôrb) *n.* 1. *a.* A sphere, esp. a celestial sphere. *b.* A range of endeavor, influence, or activity; province. 2. A heavenly body. 3. One of a series of concentric transparent spheres thought by ancient and medieval astronomers to revolve about the earth and support the celestial bodies. 4. A jeweled globe surmounted by a cross that is part of a sovereign's regalia and that symbolizes monarchical power and justice. 5. An eye. 6. *Archaic.* A circle or an object of circular form. —*v.* **orbed, orb-ing, orbs.** —*tr.* 1. To shape into a circle or sphere. 2. *Archaic.* To encircle; enclose. —*intr.* *Archaic.* To move in an orbit. [OFr. *orbe* < Lat. *orbis*.]

**orbic-ular** (ôr-bik'yə-lər) *adj.* 1. Circular or spherical. 2. *Bot.* Circular and flat, as a leaf. [ME *orbicular* < LLat. *orbicularis* < Lat. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, orb.] —**orbic-ular-ly** *adv.*

**orbic-ulate** (ôr-bik'yə-lit, -lāt') also **orbic-ulate-d** (-lāt'id) *adj.* Orbicular. [Lat. *orbiculatus* < *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, orb.] —**orbic-ulate-ly** *adv.*

**orbit** (ôr'bit) *n.* 1. *a.* The path of a celestial body or manmade satellite as it revolves around another body. *b.* One complete revolution of such a body. 2. The path of a body in a field of force surrounding another body; for example, the movement of an atomic electron in relation to a nucleus. 3. *a.* A range of activity, experience, or knowledge: *one's social orbit*. *b.* A range of control or influence: *"What magnetism drew these quaking ruined creatures into his orbit?"* (Malcolm Lowry). 4. Either of two bony cavities in the skull containing an eye and its external structures; eye socket. —*v.* **-bit-ed, -bit-ing, -bits.** —*tr.* 1. To put into or

cause to move in an orbit: *The first manmade satellite was orbited in 1957.* 2. To revolve around (a center of attraction): *The moon orbits the earth.* —*intr.* To move in an orbit. [Lat. *orbita* < *orbis*, circular < *orbis*, circle.] —**orbital** *adj.*

**orbital velocity** *n.* The minimum velocity required to place a satellite in orbit about a celestial body.

**orc** (ôrk) *n.* The killer whale. [Fr. *orque* < Lat. *orca*, whale.]

**orchard** (ôr'chărd) *n.* 1. An area of land devoted to the cultivation of fruit or nut trees. 2. The trees cultivated in an orchard. [ME < OE *ortgeard*: Lat. *hortus*, garden + OE *geard*, yard.]

**orchard grass** *n.* An Old World grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, widely planted in pastures.

**orches-tra** (ôr'ki-stră, ôr'kēs'tră) *n.* 1. *a.* A large group of musicians who play together on various musical instruments, usually including strings, woodwinds, brass instruments, and percussion instruments. *b.* The instruments played by such a group of musicians. 2. In theaters and concert halls, the area where the musicians sit, immediately in front of and below the stage. 3. *a.* The front section of seats nearest the stage in a theater. *b.* The entire main floor of a theater. 4. In ancient Greek theaters, a semicircular space in front of the stage on which the chorus danced. [Lat., the semicircular space in front of the stage < Gk. *orkhēstra* < *orkhēsthai*, to dance.] —**orches-tral** (ôr'kēs'trəl) *adj.* —**orches-trally** *adv.*

**orches-trate** (ôr'ki-străt') *tr.v.* **-trated, -trating, -trates.** 1. To compose or arrange (music) for performance by an orchestra. 2. To arrange, put together, or organize so as to achieve a desired or effective combination: *orchestrated a multimedia advertising campaign.*

**orches-tration** (ôr'ki-străt'shən) *n.* 1. A musical composition that has been orchestrated. 2. Arrangement of music for performance by an orchestra.

**orches-trion** (ôr'kēs'trē-ən) also **orches-trina** (ôr'ki-strē'nă) *n.* A large mechanical musical instrument resembling a barrel organ and producing sound in imitation of an orchestra. [ORCHESTR(A) + (MELODION).]

**orchid** (ôr'kid) *n.* 1. *a.* Any of numerous epiphytic or terrestrial plants of the family Orchidaceae, found worldwide, but chiefly in the tropics, and often having brightly colored flowers of irregular and unusual shapes. *b.* The flower of one of these plants, esp. one cultivated for ornament or personal adornment. 2. A pale to light purple, from grayish to purplish pink to strong reddish purple. [Lat. *orchis* < Gk. *orkhis*, orchid, testicle.] —**orchid** *adj.*

**orchid-da-ceous** (ôr'kid-dă'sheəs) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of the orchid family of plants. 2. Suggesting ostentatious luxury; showy. [NLat. *Orchidaceae*; family name < Lat. *orchis*, orchid.]

**orchid tree** *n.* 1. A small tree, *Bauhinia variegata*, native to southeastern Asia, and having showy lavender or purple flowers. 2. A tree, *Amherstia nobilis*, of India, having compound leaves and a great profusion of large, yellow-spotted, scarlet flowers.

**orchil** (ôr'kil, -chil) *n.* 1. Any of several lichens, chiefly of the genera *Rocella* and *Lecanora*, from which a dye is obtained. 2. The reddish dye stuff obtained from the orchil. [OFr. *orchel*.]

**orchis** (ôr'kis) *n.* Any of various orchids of the genus *Orchis*, having magenta, white, or magenta-spotted flowers. [NLat. *Orchis*, genus name < Lat., orchid.]

**Or-cus** (ôr'kəs) *n.* *Rom. Myth.* 1. The world of the dead; Hades. 2. The underworld god Pluto. [Lat.]

**ordain** (ôr-dān') *tr.v.* **-dained, -daining, -dains.** 1. *a.* To invest with ministerial or priestly authority; confer holy orders upon. *b.* To authorize as a rabbi. 2. To order by virtue of superior authority; decree or enact. 3. To prearrange unalterably; predestine; by fate ordained. [ME *ordainen* < OFr. *ordener* < Lat. *ordinare*, to organize < *ordo*, order.] —**ordain'er** *n.* —**ordain'ment** *n.*

**or-deal** (ôr-dēl') *n.* 1. A difficult or painful experience, esp. one that severely tests character or endurance. 2. A former method of determining guilt or innocence in which the accused was subjected to physically painful or dangerous tests, the result being regarded as a divine judgment. [ME *ordal*, trial by ordeal < OE *ordāl*.]

**ordeal bark** *n.* The poisonous bark of an African tree, *Erythrophloeum guineense*. [From its use in trials by ordeal.]

**ordel tree** *n.* The upas (sense 1).

**order** (ôr'dər) *n.* 1. A condition of logical or comprehensible arrangement among the separate elements of a group. 2. *a.* A condition of methodical or prescribed arrangement among component parts, such that proper functioning or appearance is achieved; a state of sound readiness. *b.* Systematic arrangement and design. 3. *a.* The existing structure or method of social organization: *"Every revolution exaggerates the evils of the old order"* (C. Wright Mills). *b.* The rule of law and custom or the observance of prescribed procedure: *Order was restored after the riot.* 4. A sequence or arrangement of successive things. 5. An established sequence; customary procedure: *the order of worship*. 6. An authoritative indication to be obeyed; command. 7. *a.* A command given by a superior military officer requiring execution of a task or other obedience. *b.* *orders.*

â pat / â pay / âr care / â father / b bib / ch church / d deed / è pet / è be / f fife / g gag / h hat / hw which / i pit / i pie / it pier / j judge / k kiek / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ô pot / ô toe / ô paw, for / oi noise / ou out / ôo took / ôo boot /